

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

Anniversary Address, delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club at Berwick, January 30th, 1856. By ROBERT EMBLETON, Surgeon, President.

IF, Gentlemen, on the two previous occasions, when I was, by your kindness, elected to discharge the duties of your President, I felt deeply how inadequate I was to do so in a manner commensurate with the proud position in which I was placed, how much more keenly do I feel my unworthiness on the present occasion, when I am called upon to succeed him who was the founder, the life and soul of our Club! The reasons you assigned for the honour you then conferred upon me were such that any one might be proud of, namely, that I was one of his oldest and most intimate friends; but these very reasons rendered the task imposed upon me more delicate and more difficult. For, in the first place, the little knowledge I possess of Natural History is entirely owing to his kind superintendence, cheering me on by his example and precept, and, in the hour of doubt or difficulty, clearing my path from the obstructions which surrounded it. How presumptuous, then, must it be thought by all that I should attempt to give an opinion of his merits as a

naturalist or a physician to whom I owe so much ! and how can it be expected that I should delineate his character as a man, except according to my own feelings, after an uninterrupted friendship of more than twenty-five years ? As, however, I perfectly coincide with you, that there is no such fitting place to record his many contributions to science as in the Transactions of our own Club, so is there no place more suitable for a sketch of his life and character. Imperfect indeed it must necessarily be. I have trusted little to my own opinions or feelings, but have contented myself with using what has already been recorded of him by others, who were much more competent than myself to form a correct opinion of his position in every relationship of life.

George Johnston was born on the 20th of July, 1797, at Simprin, in Berwickshire. Soon after his birth the family removed to Ilderton, in Northumberland, and there he spent his earliest years. He went to school for a short time at Kelso, and afterwards to the Berwick Grammar School. From thence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, residing in the family of the late Rev. Dr. M'Crie, the author of the 'Life of John Knox.' On his selecting medicine as his future profession, he was apprenticed to Dr. Abercrombie, under whom he prosecuted his professional studies, as well as all the branches connected with it, with a steadiness and zeal which ensured his future eminence. During these years he joined the Royal Medical Society, and attended the usual course of lectures ; but whatever benefit he might have derived from them, he has frequently told me, he attributed his knowledge to the care and instructions of his friend and master. In 1817 he obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons. After this he then proceeded to London, where he studied under Joshua Brooks, and soon after established himself in practice at Belford in Northumberland. Here however he remained only a short time, for in 1818 he removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1819 he returned for a short time to Edinburgh, for the purpose of obtaining his degree of M.D., his thesis being 'De Hydroke,' and in 1824 he became a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, his inaugural dissertation being on the subject of cancer.

Although his practice in Berwick, even at the commencement of

his professional life, was much greater than generally falls to the lot of the young practitioner in medicine, he nevertheless found many hours unoccupied; but to him leisure did not create idleness: he at once began to investigate the natural history of the neighbourhood; and how sedulously and actively he had employed his time became apparent when, in 1829, he published the first volume of the '*Flora of Berwick*,' and two years afterwards the second, containing the *Cryptogamia*. During the same period he had been quietly turning his attention to the anatomy and habits of the invertebrate animals found upon the coast, and the fruits of his discoveries appeared at various times in the then popular '*Magazine of Natural History*,' conducted by the late Mr. Loudon, his clear and correct descriptions being at the same time illustrated by the faithful pencil of Mrs. Johnston. But no department of natural history was overlooked by him; he carefully noted what he thought worth recording, in whatever branch it might occur, thereby being afterwards able to give satisfactory answers to the numerous queries that were asked of him, when his name became so intimately associated with European naturalists. In the first volume of the '*Transactions of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Natural History Society*,' appeared what may be called the first edition of his work on the '*British Zoophytes**,' a class, since the days of Ellis in 1755, almost entirely overlooked. This was soon after followed, in 1838, by his '*History of British Zoophytes*,' the work which he has made almost peculiarly his own. The beauty and fidelity of the descriptions, enhanced as they were by the faithful figures that illustrated them, naturally turned the attention of many who had opportunities to the investigation of what they had previously looked upon as ocean's flowers, but now found to be living creatures. A second enlarged and much improved edition appeared in 1847, and it is now recognized as the text-book on the subject throughout the world. Between the editions of 1838 and 1847, his active mind found no rest. The unattractive sponges and lithophytes (for to him nothing in nature was mean, but he saw that in every object some beautiful provision of nature existed) excited his attention and investigation, and the result was known by the appearance of '*The History of the*

* Which he named a '*Catalogue of the Recent Zoophytes found on the coast of North Durham*.'

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British Sponges and Lithophytes,' a work which may be called *almost unique* in this department of British Zoology. In 1850 appeared, under a collected form, many of his earlier papers, communicated to 'Loudon's Magazine,' on the Mollusca, under the title of an 'Introduction to Conchology,' a work which was said by his talented and lamented friend, the late Professor Edward Forbes, to be worthy of equal praise as the celebrated Introduction of Kirby and Spence to Entomology. How little was it expected that two such kindred spirits should so soon join each other in another and a better world? The last work published during his life was the first volume of 'The Natural History of the Eastern Borders,' comprising the botanical portion, a work which he looked upon with what I may term fatherly affection, and in which there is shown a more correct idea of the mind of the author than in any of his other works. At the time of his decease, he had just completed his 'Catalogue of the British Worms,' which, I am happy to hear from our member Dr. Wm. Beard of the British Museum, will soon be in our hands, and that it will bear out fully the character that was bestowed upon the previous works on the Invertebrata. His contributions to the various periodicals of the day will be found in the list I have appended to this address. His name as a naturalist was known all over the world, where natural history was cultivated, and he was elected member of many societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., whilst at the same time his correspondence and intercourse with foreign naturalists became widely extended. Under these circumstances he laid the foundation of the Ray Society, which has given to the scientific world works which would have been otherwise inaccessible. Thus far I have sketched, how imperfectly you must all equally feel with myself, his public career as a naturalist, and I now come to that point when, if I may use the term, "*we claim him as our own.*" It was during the year 1831 that he first mentioned to me the idea of the formation of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. I was but too happy to coincide with his views; and having intimated to a few others the design that had been formed, our first meeting took place at "*Tommy Grant's,*" and, often as we have visited the spot (and a favourite one it was to him), he would always recall the merry meeting, and the happy inauguration of our

Club, and nought of sadness ever seemed to cloud his benign countenance except when he referred to the loss of some one who had been then present. Under his fostering care, our Club has not only risen to a proud position in regard to the natural history societies which were then in existence, but I believe it has done more than any other for the investigation and illustration of our native Flora and Fauna, by being the parent of so many similar clubs, which have been formed in various parts of the kingdom.

In his medical capacity he had a happy facility in the discrimination of diseases, a consequence naturally flowing from the manner in which he had taken advantage of the opportunities that were so extensively opened to him during his abode in Edinburgh under Dr. Abercrombie. The knowledge thus acquired was never forgotten; and by his reading, correspondence, and study, he was perfectly acquainted with the advancement of the day in every department of his profession. In his practice he was simple to a degree; and often has he said to me, that he could never understand how medical men threw remedies to the dogs, which they had hitherto placed such confidence in, merely because some remedy had become popular by being introduced by some fashionable practitioner. His idea of practice was, to watch nature narrowly, to interfere as little as possible; but, when necessary, to act boldly and promptly. As a consulting physician, he was everything that both patient and the attendant could wish for. If he found that his views coincided with his brother practitioner, he at once told the patient so; and, to place full confidence in the usual attendant, he never prescribed another remedy to effect the same purpose, merely for the sake of doing something for his fee, which is one of the greatest blots upon the character of the medical profession, and which, I am sorry to say, I know from experience to be far too common. If he thought a different treatment necessary, he took care neither to alarm the patient nor offend the feelings of the attendant; and so high a sense of honour had he in his intercourse with his fellow-practitioners, that nothing would induce him to repeat his visit, unless he thought the urgency of the case demanded it. In this manner he established himself as a friend with every one. To him, in the discharge of his duties, no station in life presented any distinction; and, by his death, the poor have lost

one who always, by his kindness of heart, cheered their bed of sickness, if he could not alleviate their sufferings.

In the discharge of his duties as a public man, he was “sans peur et sans reproche.” Uncompromising in whatever was mean or disingenuous, he courted no clap-trap popularity, nor feared any obloquy that might be cast upon him, conscious of the integrity by which his actions were governed. Thrice he filled the highest municipal office; and so efficiently did he perform the duties, and carry out the hospitalities connected with it, that his grateful townsmen presented him with a handsome testimonial in commemoration of the manner in which he discharged his duties during the meeting of the Highland Society’s Show at Berwick in 1841.

In regard to his merits as a naturalist, I would fain be silent; his works speak for themselves. But great as his fame is, and widely known as his name is, I think both would have been much more so had his works been of a more general nature and less local. As a botanist, his works are purely local; but the happy mixture of scientific with popular knowledge has led many to cultivate the science of botany, by showing them that there is something more in its study than a few hard names and dry descriptions; and his last published work, ‘The Flora of the Eastern Borders,’ has been well designated as one of the most interesting botanical works that has ever been written. As a zoologist, especially a British naturalist, he has had no equal in the Invertebrate kingdom since the days of Montagu. His descriptions are excellent, and possess a charm about them, which render them readable to all, without losing their scientific value. His work on conchology is the most general of all his works, and contains an immense mass of materials; but this work, as a matter of course, is less original than any of his others, being necessarily in great part a compilation; but the attractive style in which it is written cannot fail to arrest the attention of all who read it, and is well deserving the honour it has received of being translated into German; and I believe it is acknowledged by all *practical* naturalists, that he has left few behind him who are his equals in the study and knowledge of the habits of the Invertebrata of Great Britain.

In his character as a man, every thing about him was clear and genuine—it was easily understood. Frankness, simplicity,

and earnestness were the characteristics of his private and public life. His style of thought, feeling, and expression was fresh and buoyant as the "breath of morning." He possessed the happy art of using his mind—a certain continual power of seizing the useful of all that he knew, and exhibiting it, in a clear and forcible manner; so that knowledge in him was true, evident, and actual wisdom. His mind was full of imagery, and therefore highly poetical. He possessed peculiar powers of wit and humour, and the heartiest merriment was often enjoyed in his company; and it had this great advantage, that being free from every mixture of vice or impiety, it was salutary to those who enjoyed it. His acute observation, with something of a benevolent interest in what was minute and homely, and a sense of the beautiful and humorous, akin to that of Burns or of Bewick, with a refinement that belonged to neither, made him almost unrivalled in description and anecdote; and, besides, there was an overflowing cordial kindness, which raised our delight in his society into fondness for the man. There was, too, an inner, tenderer society, which I have often had the happiness to witness, bound together entirely by the chains of love. No trouble, if any occurred, was ever allowed to rankle in secret, but was at once confided to his family, and borne bravely in common. Gloom found no resting-place at his fireside, but freedom, mirth, and playful banter. Yet that "perfect love," which had nothing to fear, deepened the sense of deference; there was a union of sentiment between father and family which required no authority to enforce it,—it was a union more from sympathy than obedience. Yet, with all these winning properties, his disposition was not of that mawkish temperament which never offends, or takes offence at anything, and is often mere indolence, or a selfish "liking to be liked." He hated no man; but he thoroughly hated meanness, pretence, jobbery, and shams of every kind. On every occasion, light or serious, it was the same. He maintained, that the only cure for quackery was to teach the public the folly of it; and that there was more of quackery in the means of notoriety used by some fashionable practitioners, than in the vendors of patent medicines, who paid for their advertisements.

For the last two years of his life he became subject to symptoms which were very obscure as to their origin, and which

often, he told me, completely took away from him any desire at times for his favourite studies, or even to attend to his professional duties. As this state did not, however, continue long, and is a frequent attendant on mere functional derangement of the stomach, it gave rise to no apprehension of any serious mischief going on. The last walk I believe he ever took in the prosecution of his favourite pursuit, was to search for some worms on the shore, to the north of Berwick. I had the melancholy pleasure to accompany him. I noticed little or no change in the conversation that usually took place between us; but, as soon as we had accomplished the object we had in view, he seemed at once to become exhausted, and anxious to return home. Soon after this he went to Edinburgh, and from thence to the Bridge of Allan, where it was hoped the change would soon restore him to his former self,—so obscure and so little alarming did his symptoms appear. I visited him at the Bridge of Allan, and having heard on my way that he was much better, I looked forward to spend a day or two in the full enjoyment of exploring a district that was new to us both. I shall not attempt to describe the shock I received on entering his room. I saw at one glance the utter hopelessness of his case, and the veil that had hitherto so completely overshadowed his disease was at once raised; and the symptoms, which had been so long doubtful, were made apparent, and at once accounted for. This was on the 9th of July. I advised his immediate return, which was strengthened on the following day by his friend Dr. Douglas Maclagan. He reached home on the 11th. Day after day his disease developed itself more; his once lively and fertile imagination became a blank; and, on the morning of the 30th of July, he quietly breathed his last, in the 58th year of his age.

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Since the death of its founder, the Club has also to deplore the deaths of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, Vicar of Norham, and the Rev. Thomas Riddell, Vicar of Masham. Dr. Gilly was born at Hawkedon Hall, in Suffolk, in 1789. He received his education at Christ's Hospital, and, in 1809, he received an Exhibition from the Hospital to Caius College, Cambridge; from thence he removed to Catherine Hall, but his health was so delicate, as to prevent him from that study which is requisite for taking university honours. His name, however, was soon brought into

notice by the publication of his journey to the Waldenses, which took place in 1823. The late Bishop Barrington was so highly pleased with it, that he at once invited him into the diocese, and presented him to a Stall in Durham Cathedral. In 1831 he became Vicar of Norham. To the end of his life he continued to take the warmest interest in the Waldenses, and he had the happiness to live long enough to see them enjoy civil and religious liberty, after 800 years' persecution. In the discharge of his duties as a parish priest he was incessant; and although a warm supporter of the Church of England, his mind was perfectly free from sectarian bigotry, and he ranked amongst his friends good men of all denominations. The restoration which he effected in the fine old Norman Church at Norham will be a lasting monument of his fine taste. As an author, 'Our Protestant Forefathers,' his 'Life of Felix Neff, Pastor in the High Alps,' 'Vigilantius and his Times,' have made him justly celebrated; whilst his Romaunt version of the Gospel of St. John has established his fame as a scholar; and to him the working classes are indebted for his 'Plea for the Peasantry of the Border.' He died at Norham on the 10th of September, 1855, in the 67th year of his age. He discharged the duties of President of the Club in 1851; and his noble countenance, so full of benevolence and generosity, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The Rev. Thomas Riddell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Masham, Yorkshire, was born at Berwick, in the month of January 1803, and died at Keswick, Cumberland, from a fit of apoplexy, on the 30th of September, 1855. He was elected President in 1839, and contributed to our Transactions a paper "On the Metamorphosis of the *Balanus punctatus* of Montagu." As a scholar he stood deservedly high, and our lamented President I know was always in the habit of asking his assistance, when in doubt upon any classical point. He had, for a little release from his duties as a minister, taken a tour through Cumberland, when he was suddenly seized at Keswick with symptoms of apoplexy, from which he never rallied. In his death the poor lost a kind and considerate friend; and in the discharge of his duties he endeavoured, by his example and precept, to bear witness that he believed in the doctrines he taught.

Mournful as is the retrospect of the past year, let us not "sorrow as men without hope;" if the bodily presence of those who were the life and soul of our Club are removed from us, may we not, in all our future meetings, still recall them to memory, and fancy that, though invisible to us, they may still hover around us, and participate, in a more exalted form, the pleasures of which we partake? May the recollection of the example they have left behind them stimulate each member to increased exertion, so that the Club may not only maintain the position it holds, but that it may go on gathering strength and reputation from year to year. It is the highest honour that we can pay to the memory of our chief, to preserve it in the position in which he bequeathed it to us. The study of Nature is inexhaustible, and it never, when rightly pursued, loses its relish; and even when life itself is almost gone, memory

"Will play with flowers,
And babble o' green fields."

If an admiration of the works of God raises the mind and character above the cares and troubles of this world, may we not hope that such a temper of mind may be far more highly gratified and exalted in a future state? Such a hope is in harmony with all our best feelings, and may surely be indulged without mischief or blame, if it does not interfere with that absolute reference of everything connected with futurity to the wisdom and goodness of our Creator, which ought to be not only our duty, but delight. Under the influence of this disposition, every enjoyment and every hope is enhanced; and He surely cannot be offended by our associating the admiration of His works with any ideas or hopes concerning the happiness in store for us hereafter.

The October Meeting was held at Berwick on the 25th, and the only Members present were Dr. Johnston, P. J. Selby, Esq., Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Tate. The accounts of the Secretary were passed, and the subscription for the current year was fixed at 5s. 6d. The Minutes of the Bamburgh Meeting were read, and the following places fixed upon for the meetings of the ensuing summer :—

May 2, Wednesday	.	.	Chirnside.
June 3, „	.	.	Bamburgh.
July 3, „	.	.	Ayton.
Aug. 2, „	.	.	Dunse.
Sept. 2, „	.	.	Belford.

The Rev. Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Berwick, and Mr. William Dode were admitted Members.

The first Meeting for the present year was held at Chirnside on the 9th of May. The Members present were Dr. Johnston (the President); Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Vicar of Berwick; Dr. Wilson of Berwick; Dr. Stuart; Mr. Dunlop; Mr. W. Dunlop, and Mr. Dickson of Alnwick. We met at breakfast, after which the President held a conversation on learned points of botanical lore with Dr. Stuart, who exhibited a beautiful specimen of the *Diehytra spectabilis*, and it was agreed by all, from its hardiness, its elegance of shape, and profusion and beauty of its flowers, to be one of the best plants for the cottage window. The party separated till four o'clock. One section sought the Whittadder for fishing, and Dr. Johnston, Dr. Stuart, and Mr. Dickson first proceeded to the church to examine the Norman doorway, which, when the church was restored, by some fortunate circumstance, had been retained. We then sauntered leisurely along the road, and through the park at the back of Nunland's house to the Paper Mills, where we were shown over the whole of the works by the intelligent manager. They are conducted upon an extensive scale, and provided with the most modern and best machinery. It would be folly to describe here the well-known process; but nothing proves the ingenuity of man more than to follow the dirty rags from their filthy state throughout the cleansing, the cutting, the pulp, and the delicate formation of the filmy fibre into paper fit for immediate use. The mills are on the River Whittadder, in a picturesque situation. A branch from the North British Railway enters the yard. The village and people all partake of the air of comfort and cleanliness pervading the works, highly creditable to the establishment. We then recrossed the bridge, and proceeded down the north side of the river, listening as we went along to the entertaining stories and remarks of our late respected Pre-

sident—and no one could enliven the way more pleasantly. At times Dr. Stuart and he entered into minute points of botanical interest, and at other times he discoursed on common plants, and on the geological character of the district, as developed in the high scars of the opposite banks of the river, which show each layer of rock, shale, and other matter—now horizontal and now depressed. Still we sauntered onwards, until we came to the grounds of Nunlands, a seat of a branch of the ancient family of Hume, where David, the historian, spent much of his time, and wrote many of his works. The house is modern, and stands on the top of the bank, which slopes to the river, amidst woods and waters—

“inter sylvas et flumina habitans.”

Half-way down the grassy slope are the Nine Wells, which form at once a little cool, refreshing brook, lost almost as soon as born in the waters of the stream below, which sweeps the northern bank of this most lovely abode. From thence we continued our walk quietly through woody brake and under the knarled oak until we came out on the road, which led us to our place of meeting a little before the appointed time, stopping ever and anon to hear the sequel of some interesting story or anecdote which the Doctor told so well.

We had just time before dinner to examine Dr. Stuart's garden, and to admire his select flowers,—many preparing for the forthcoming show at Berwick, where they carried off several prizes.

After dinner the Minutes of the previous Meeting were read, and Thomas Sopwith, Esq., was admitted a Member. Dr. Johnston exhibited specimens of *Phronima sedentaria* from Shetland, and read a note from Mr. Hardy on diseases of plants, connected with mites, and a short one from Mr. Selby on the lateness of the spring.

The second Meeting was held at Bamburgh, on the 20th of June. The members who attended were Dr. Johnston, Rev. H. Parker, Mr. Selby, Mr. Collingwood, Rev. G. Rooke, Mr. Tate, Rev. W. Darnell, Mr. G. R. Tate, Mr. Wm. Boyd, Rev. F. R. Simpson, Mr. Charles Ree, Rev. G. H. Hamilton, and Rev. Edw. Sandys Lumsden. This gentleman was proposed for the membership by the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, and the nomination being seconded by the Rev. H. Parker, it was placed on the Minutes accordingly. Mr. Huggup of Shoreston was similarly proposed and seconded.

There was no special object before the Club, so that the members strolled each his several way, following out his individual bent until the hour reunited us at dinner. This done,

the minutes were read, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton was admitted a member. Some general conversation ensued, when the meeting dispersed.

To William Dickson, Esq., I am indebted for the following notice:—

On Wednesday, the 18th of July, the Meeting was at Ayton. The early morning was not propitious. I was the only member present at the inn; but two or three came straggling there, and finding no meeting, they left. I was not aware that the cause of this thin attendance was the illness of Dr. Johnston. I went on to Coldingham Abbey, to view the restorations which are rapidly progressing. This Abbey belongs to the Crown, and I understand the Commissioners of Woods and Forests give £800, and the heritors of the parish provide the remainder of the funds. It is quite out of the question to reinstate the Abbey as it was, the only part left being the chancel. It a fine specimen of the early English style. The dark red sandstone and the white, with all its various intermediate mixtures and tints, give a richness to the work. The west end is built up, and corresponds with the original east end of the building. The north wall and the interior arches will be restored to their original beauty; but the south wall will not: it will be pierced with a few lancet windows, and there will be a porch at the south door, which will be the only entrance to the church. In excavating a few yards from the west end, under where the centre tower was, the base of one of the clustered pillars had been exposed. What is still more interesting to the antiquarian architect, this ancient western column, north side wall, and circular apse of the old Nunnery has been exposed to view,—the building which preceded the present fabric. The mason work is rude, having a foot of plaster outside. The columns are small, and the building narrow, and nearly the whole length of the present church. It is probable many more interesting discoveries will be made.

On account of the melancholy death of Dr. Johnston, no Meeting of the Club took place in August.

The members present on the 12th of September, at Belford, were P. J. Selby, Esq., Rev. J. D. Clark, Wm. Darnell, W. P. Rigg, G. Walker, Mr. Geo. Tate, Messrs. John and Wm. Boyd, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Embleton, and Wm. King, Esq., as a visitor. The Rev. Charles Thorpe, Vicar of Ellingham, was proposed as a member by the Rev. Geo. Walker, and seconded by the Rev. Wm. Darnell.

The only business transacted at the Meeting was the appointment of Mr. Embleton as Secretary and President until the next Meeting, which was to be held some time in January.

Additional Habitats for some of the Rarer Plants found in Berwickshire. By J. HARDY, Esq., Penmanshiel.

Vaccinium oxycoccus. Abundant in the Drone and Long Mosses on Coldingham Moor. It is called the *Moss-brumme* and *Moorfowl-berries*.

Ranunculus hirsutus. Not unfrequent in a field near Dulan. A few plants have occurred in grass-fields at Penmanshiel.

Thlapsi arvense. Abundant in a field on the north side of the Dean, east from St. Helen's Chapel.

Sagina apetala. In the Slate Quarry at Old Cambus West Mains.

Crepis succisæfolia. In the eastern part of Penmanshiel Wood.

Hippophae rhamnoides (page 178). I have ascertained that this shrub was planted at no very remote period. The locality specified is in East Lothian.

Orchis latifolia. A rose-coloured variety, that grows in a very marshy bog on our moor, has this season had its flowers changed to a white, or the palest pink hue. A number of sheep-drains had been cut in the bog, early in the season, so as to lay the ground comparatively dry.

Phleum pratense. The bulbous-rooted variety is frequent in the Dean, at St. Helen's Chapel.

In a paper on "Excrescences, &c. formed by Mites," which was intended for the Club's Transactions of the present year, if I recollect aright, *Geranium rotundifolium* was inadvertently written instead of *G. molle*. This is my impression; but it may be incorrect after all. The paper will perhaps come in your way among the Club's documents.

If ever I be able to visit Berwick, I shall not fail to call and pay my respects to you and Mrs. Maclagan. With best wishes, believe me,

My dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

Dr. P. W. Maclagan,
&c. &c.

JAMES HARDY.

1. The Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Vol. i., 1829. Vol. ii., 1831. 12mo, Berwick.
2. On the Genus *Caligus* of Leach. Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, x. p. 292. Féruss. Bull. 1828, xiii. p. 160. Isis, 1832, vi. p. 603.
3. Natural History of Molluscous Animals. Magazine of Natural History. Series I. ii. pp. 22, 148; iii. pp. 39, 249, 335, 525; iv. pp. 351, 523; v. pp. 31, 611; vi. p. 235; vii. pp. 106, 218, 408; viii. p. 71.
4. On a Whale, stranded near Berwick-upon-Tweed. Transactions of Natural History Society, Newcastle, i. p. 6.
5. A Descriptive Catalogue of the recent Zoophytes found on the Coast of North Durham. Transactions of Natural History Society, Newcastle, ii. p. 240.
6. Illustrations in British Zoology. Magazine of Natural History. Series I. v. pp. 43, 163, 344, 428, 520, 631; vi. pp. 40, 123, 232, 320, 405, 497; vii. pp. 13, 126, 230, 348, 490, 584, 638; viii. pp. 59, 81, 179, 202, 258, 341, 376, 465, 494, 565, 594, 668; ix. pp. 14, 79, 144, 229, 298, 353, 472. Wieg. Arch. 1835, i. p. 310.
7. Address to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Magazine of Natural History. Series I. vi. p. 11.
8. Descriptive Catalogue of the Insecta Myriapoda found in Berwickshire. Magazine of Natural History. Series I. viii. p. 486.
9. Contributions to the British Fauna. Zoological Journal, iii. pp. 175, 321, 486; iv. pp. 52, 416. Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, xiii. p. 218. Féruss. Bull. 1827, xii. p. 280; 1829, xvii. p. 262; 1831, xxiv. p. 197. Isis, 1830, xi. p. 1156; 1831, xii. p. 1358; 1832, vi. p. 610.
10. On the Class Mollusca, in Dr. Fleming's work on British Animals; with Descriptions of some New Species. Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, v. p. 74. Féruss. Bull. 1829, xvi. p. 133; Isis, 1832, vii. p. 700.
11. History of Conchology. Magazine of Zoology and Botany, ii. p. 238.
12. History of the British Zoophytes. Edinburgh, 1838, ed. 2. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1847. Magazine of Zoology and Botany, i. pp. 64, 225, 440; ii. p. 319. Annals of Natural History, iii. p. 46.
13. Miscellanea Zoologica. Magazine of Zoology and Botany, i. pp. 368, 529; ii. p. 63. Annals of Natural History, i. pp. 44, 114; xv. p. 145. Wieg. Arch. 1837, ii. p. 248.
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